

an anode control circuit connected between said anode wires and said current source, for discharging said stored charge from said EL elements, and for controlling respective current flow into said anode wires,

a cathode control circuit connected between said cathode wires and said voltage source, for discharging said stored charge from said EL elements, and for controlling respective voltages at said cathode wires,

a display controller for controlling said anode control circuit and said cathode control circuit, said display controller including a setting unit for setting a discharge time for discharging said stored charge of said EL elements before light emission of said EL elements to a time  $R_t$ ,

wherein a discharge time  $T_x$  for discharging said stored charge before light emission of said EL elements is determined so as to obtain a luminance  $L_p$  of said EL elements determined by:

$$L_p \geq 0.9 \times L_e,$$

where  $L_e$  is a luminance of light emitted by said EL elements storing substantially no electrical charge, and said discharge time  $R_t$  satisfies the relation of:

$$T_x \leq R_t.$$

4. (Amended) The display device of claim 1, wherein the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_x \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10 \text{)}.$$

5. (Amended) A method of driving a display device, said method comprising the steps of:

providing a display device having a plurality of cathode wires, a plurality of anode wires arranged in a matrix shape together with said plurality of cathode wires, and electroluminescence (EL) elements disposed between said plurality of

cathode wires and anode wires, wherein an electrical charge is stored in said EL elements,

discharging said stored charge from said EL elements before light emission of the EL elements,

controlling respective current flow into said anode wires,

controlling respective voltages at said cathode wires, and

setting a discharge time for which said stored charge is discharged from said EL elements before light emission of said EL elements to a time  $R_t$ ,

wherein a discharge time  $T_x$  for discharging said stored charge before light emission of said EL elements is determined so as to obtain a luminance  $L_p$  of said EL elements determined by:

$$L_p \geq 0.9 \times L_e,$$

where  $L_e$  is a luminance of light emitted by said EL elements storing substantially no electrical charge, and said discharge time  $R_t$  satisfies the relation of:

$$T_x \leq R_t.$$

6. (Amended) The method of claim 5, wherein the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_x \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

7. (Amended) The display device of claim 1, wherein  $T_f$  is the rise time of an EI element accumulating the charge sufficiently, and  $T_e$  is the rise time of an EI element having no charge accumulated in the EI element or almost no charge accumulated, being in the relation of

$$T_p = K \times (T_f - T_e) + T_e \quad (\text{where } 0 < K < 0.5)$$

and the rise time  $T_p$  to satisfy this relation is determined, and further supposing the discharge time corresponding to said rise time  $T_p$  to be  $T_y$ , and the discharge time

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cond.

Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$T_y \leq R_t.$$

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8. (Amended) The display device of claim 7, wherein the discharge time Rt is set so satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_y \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

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9. (Amended) The method of claim 5, wherein Tf is the rise time of said EL elements accumulating the charge sufficiently, and Te is the rise time of said EL elements having no charge accumulated in elements or almost no charge accumulated, and the rise time Tp is determined by the relation

$$T_p = K \times (T_f - T_e) + T_e \text{ (where } 0 < K < 0.5\text{)}$$

and the discharge time corresponding to said rise time Tp is Ty, and the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$T_y \leq R_t.$$

10. (Amended) The method of claim 9, wherein the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_y \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

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11. (Amended) The display device of claim 1, wherein supposing the maximum value of the discharge current value flowing by discharge of said accumulated charge to be Ip, the time required for the discharge current to reach the discharge current value Id to satisfy

$$I_d = D \times I_p \text{ (where } 0 < D < 0.3\text{)}$$

to be Tz, and the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$T_z \leq R_t.$$

12. (Amended) The display device of claim 11, wherein the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

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concl.

$$R_t \leq B \times T_z \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

13. (Amended) The method of claim 5, wherein with the maximum value of the discharge current value flowing by discharge of said accumulated charge being  $I_p$ , and the time required for the discharge current to reach the discharge current value  $I_d$  to satisfy

$$I_d = D \times I_p \text{ (where } 0 < D < 0.3\text{)}$$

being  $T_z$ , and the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

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$$T_z \leq R_t.$$

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14. (Amended) The method of claim 13, wherein the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_z \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

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Please add the following new claims 18-30:

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18. (Newly Added) A display device comprising:

a plurality of cathode wires,

a plurality of anode wires arranged in a matrix shape together with said plurality of cathode wires,

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electroluminescence (EL) elements disposed between said plurality of cathode wires and anode wires, and in which an electrical charge is stored,

a current source coupled to said anode wires,

a voltage source coupled to said cathode wires,

an anode control circuit connected between said anode wires and said current source, for discharging said stored charge from said EL elements, and for controlling respective current flow into said anode wires,

a cathode control circuit connected between said cathode wires and said voltage source, for discharging said stored charge from said EL elements, and for controlling respective voltages at said cathode wires,

a display controller for controlling said anode control circuit and said cathode control circuit, said display controller including a setting unit for setting a discharge time for discharging said stored charge of said EL elements before light emission of said EL elements to a time  $R_t$ ,

wherein a discharge time  $T_x$  for discharging said stored charge before light emission of said EL elements is determined so as to obtain a luminance  $L_p$  of said EL elements determined by:

$$L_p \geq 0.9 \times L_e,$$

where  $L_e$  is a luminance of light emitted by said EL elements storing no electrical charge or almost no electrical charge, and said discharge time  $R_t$  satisfies the relation of:

$$T_x \leq R_t.$$

19. (Newly Added) The display device of claim 18, wherein said plurality of anode wires are formed in stripes, and said plural cathode wires are also formed in stripes.

20. (Newly Added) The display device of claim 18, wherein the discharge time ( $R_t$ ) is set to satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_x \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10 \text{)}.$$

21. (Newly Added) A method of driving a display device, said method comprising the steps of:

providing a display device having a plurality of cathode wires, a plurality of anode wires arranged in a matrix shape together with said plurality of cathode wires, and electroluminescence (EL) elements disposed between said plurality of

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cont.

cathode wires and anode wires, wherein an electrical charge is stored in said EL elements,

discharging said stored charge from said EL elements before light emission of the EL elements,

controlling respective current flow into said anode wires,

controlling respective voltages at said cathode wires, and

setting a discharge time for which said stored charge is discharged from said EL elements before light emission of said EL elements to a time  $R_t$ ,

wherein a discharge time  $T_x$  for discharging said stored charge before light emission of said EL elements is determined so as to obtain a luminance  $L_p$  of said EL elements determined by:

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$$L_p \geq 0.9 \times L_e,$$

where  $L_e$  is a luminance of light emitted by said EL elements storing no electrical charge of almost no electrical charge, and said discharge time  $R_t$  satisfies the relation of:

$$T_x \leq R_t.$$

22. (Newly Added) The method of claim 21, wherein the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_x \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

23. (Newly Added) The display device of claim 18, wherein  $T_f$  is the rise time of an EL element accumulating the charge sufficiently, and  $T_e$  is the rise time of an EL element having no charge accumulated in the EL element or almost no charge accumulated, being in the relation of

$$T_p = K \times (T_f - T_e) + T_e \quad (\text{where } 0 < K < 0.5)$$

and the rise time  $T_p$  to satisfy this relation is determined, and further supposing the discharge time corresponding to said rise time  $T_p$  to be  $T_y$ , and the discharge time

Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$T_y \leq R_t.$$

24. (Newly Added) The display device of claim 23, wherein the discharge time Rt is set so satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_y \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

25. (Newly Added) The method of claim 21, wherein Tf is the rise time of said EL elements accumulating the charge sufficiently, and Te is the rise time of said EL elements having no charge accumulated in elements or almost no charge accumulated, and the rise time Tp is determined by the relation of

$$T_p = K \times (T_f - T_e) + T_e \quad (\text{where } 0 < K < 0.5)$$

and the discharge time corresponding to said rise time Tp is Ty, and the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$T_y \leq R_t.$$

26. (Newly Added) The method of claim 25, wherein the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_y \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

27. (Newly Added) The display device of claim 18, wherein supposing the maximum value of the discharge current value flowing by discharge of said accumulated charge to be Ip, the time required for the discharge current to reach the discharge current value Id to satisfy

$$I_d = D \times I_p \text{ (where } 0 < D < 0.3\text{)}$$

to be Tz, and the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$T_z \leq R_t.$$

28. (Newly Added) The display device of claim 27, wherein the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

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cont.

$$R_t \leq B \times T_z \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

29. (Newly Added) The method of claim 21, wherein with the maximum value of the discharge current value flowing by discharge of said accumulated charge being  $I_p$ , and the time required for the discharge current to reach the discharge current value  $I_d$  to satisfy

$$I_d = D \times I_p \text{ (where } 0 < D < 0.3\text{)}$$

*C/O concl.* being  $T_z$ , and the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$T_z \leq R_t.$$

30. (Newly Added) The method of claim 29, wherein the discharge time  $R_t$  is set so satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_z \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

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